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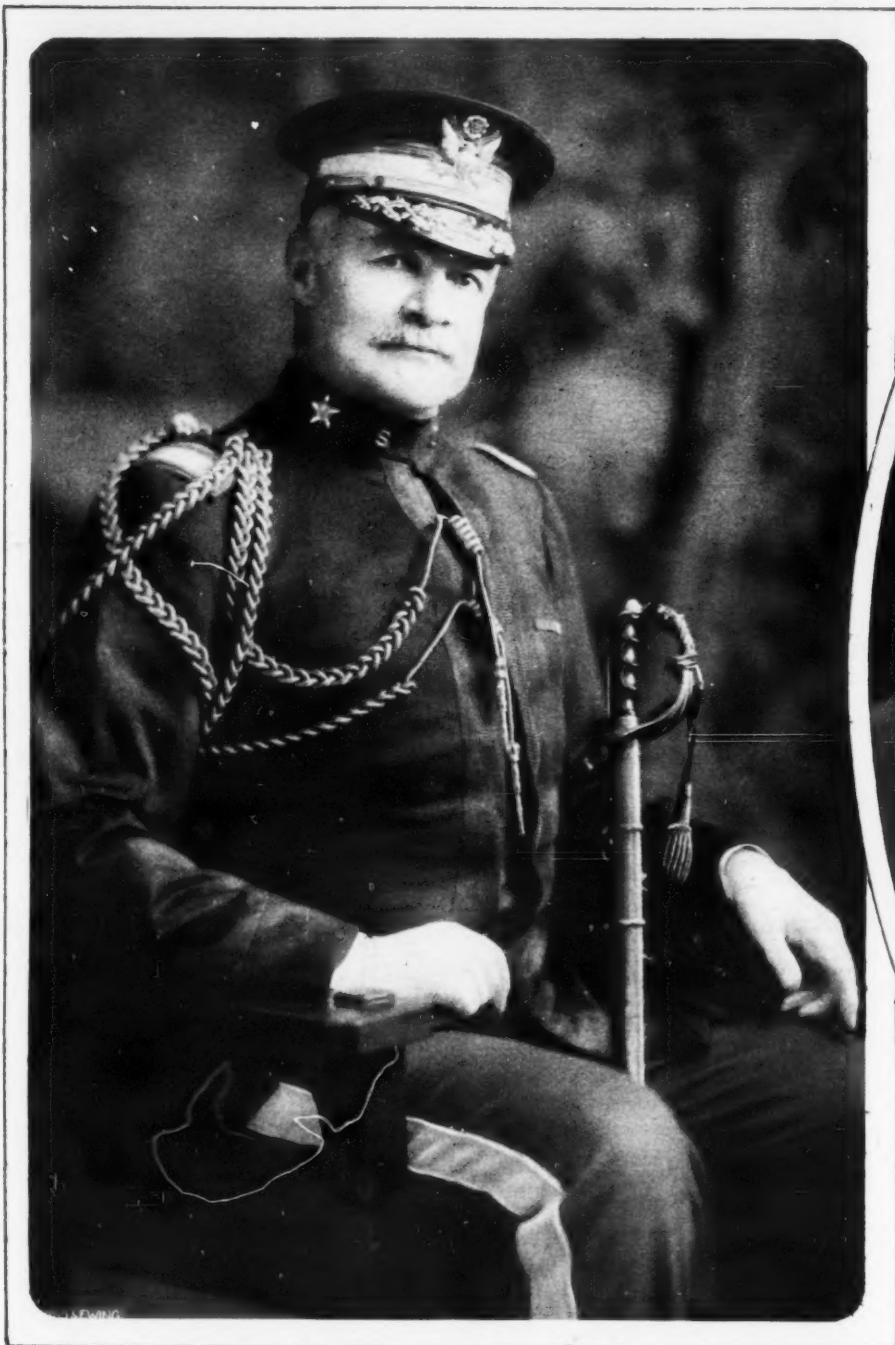


"IS IT TO BE VISIT AND SEARCH?"

(Illustration for THE MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, by M. J. Burns; © 1917.)



Personalities Prominent in the News of the Day



Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U. S. A., who has been nominated by the President to be Major General to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Funston.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



A new photograph of Joseph H. Choate, taken shortly after his 85th birthday. Mr. Choate has been active since the beginning of the submarine issue in urging a firm policy to uphold American rights.

(© Underwood & Underwood Studios.)



WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON OF EMPORIA, KAN.
(Photo Harris & Ewing.)



PROF. FRANCIS
W. TAUSSIG
OF HARVARD,
CHAIRMAN.



EDWARD P.
COSTIGAN OF
DENVER, COL.
(© Int. Film Service.)



DANIEL C. ROPER OF NORTH CAROLINA.
(© Clinedinst.)

FOUR MEMBERS OF THE NEWLY APPOINTED TARIFF COMMISSION. THE OTHER TWO MEMBERS ARE WILLIAM KENT OF CALIFORNIA AND DAVID J. LEWIS OF MARYLAND.

New Naval Coaling Stations at Panama Canal Under Guard



Latest photograph of the new coaling station and naval base at Balboa, the Pacific terminus of the canal, which will be a great aid in coaling the Pacific Fleet. There is a similar station at Cristobal, the Atlantic terminus, which would serve the Atlantic Fleet.

(Photo Central News Service.)



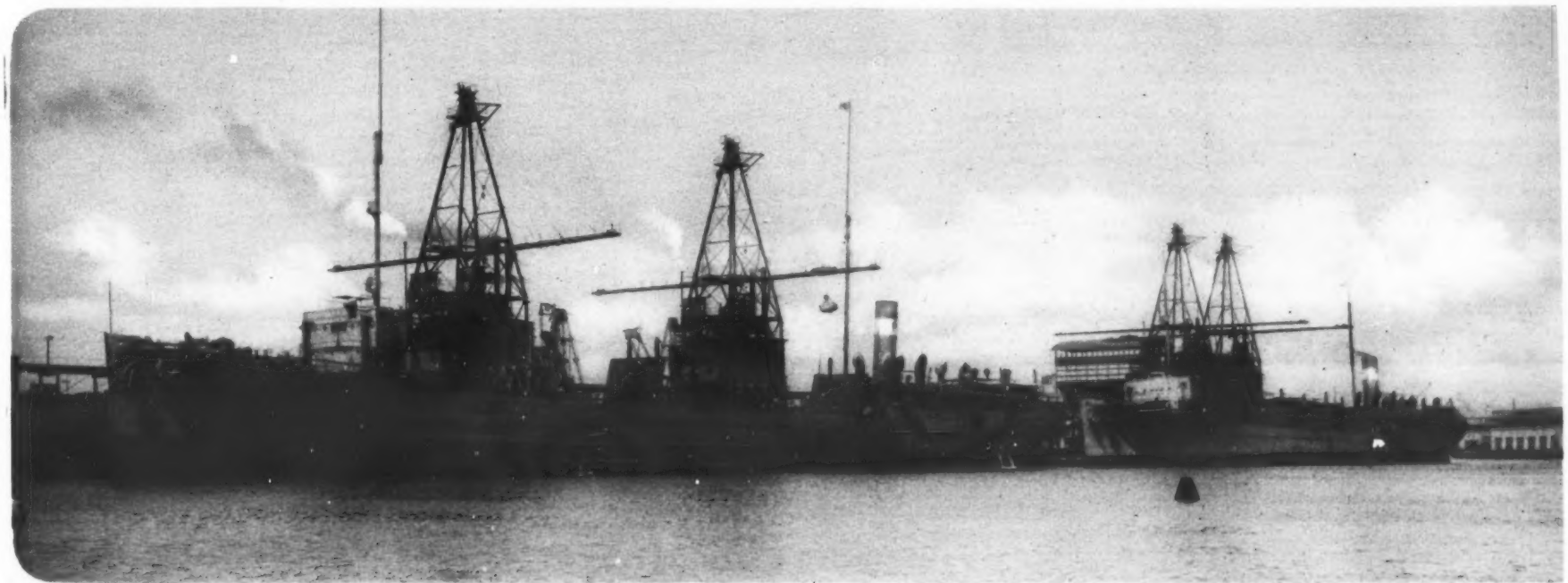
The ceremony of guard mount on the banks of the canal. U. S. coast artillerymen who are guarding the locks.

(© Brown & Dawson.)



Concrete sentry box on the canal with a canal policeman on duty.

(© Brown & Dawson.)



The Cristobal coaling station with the U. S. colliers Ulysses and Achilles unloading. Little is known about the Government's plans for protecting these vital points on the canal beyond the fact that extraordinary precautions have been taken. The work of mounting the 16-inch guns has been rushed to completion and the garrisons of the defending forts greatly increased.

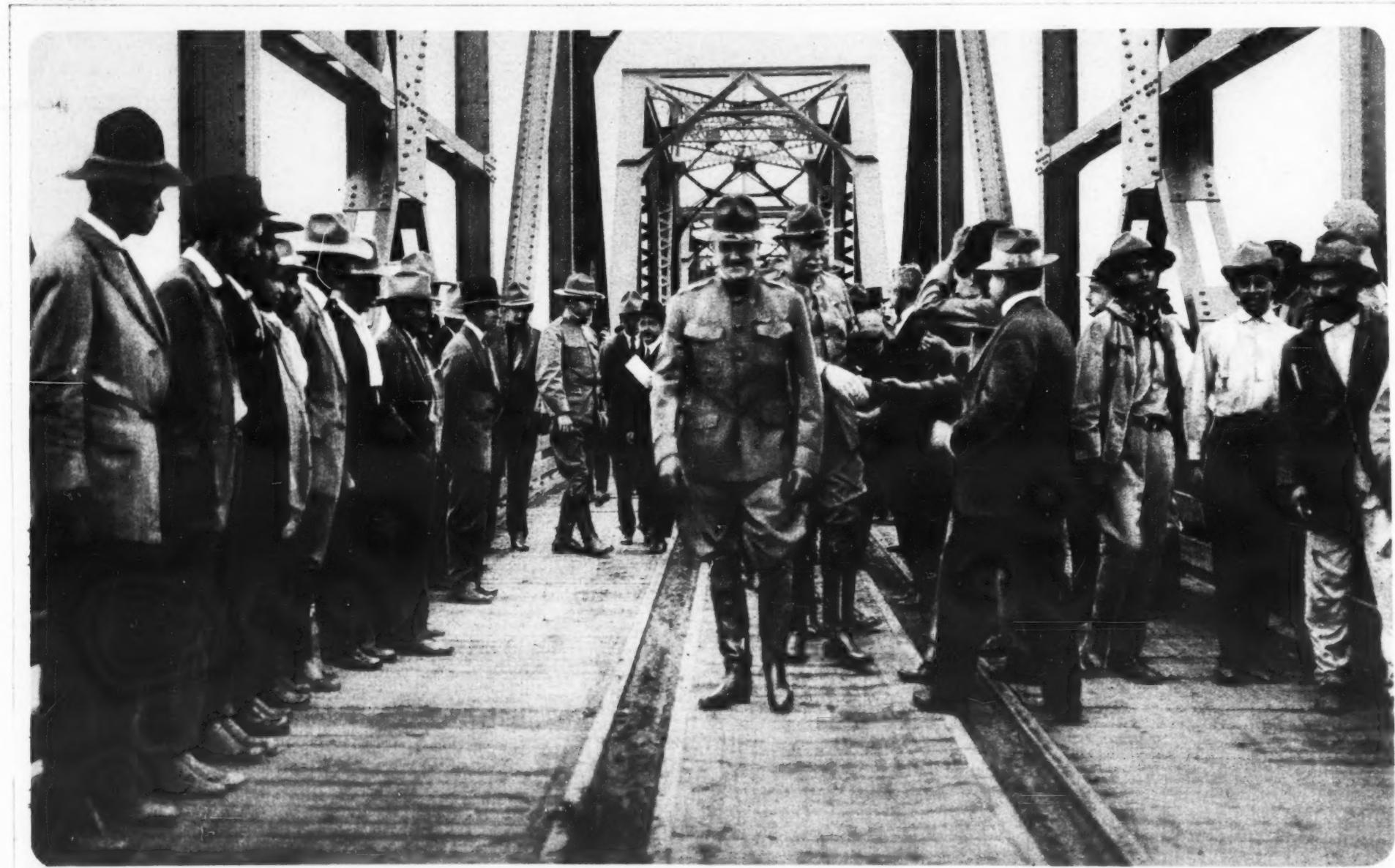
(Photo Central News Service.)

Ambassador Gerard's Return—Scenes and



Ambassador James W. Gerard and his Embassy staff arriving at Key West. Mr. Gerard is carrying the mysterious yellow bag, full of dispatches, that he did not relinquish until he had deposited it safely with the State Department. From left to right the Ambassador's party is: Grafton Winthrop Minot, Attache; Dr. Jerome Webster, Ambassador Gerard; Christian Herter, Attache; Hermann Oelrichs, Secretary to the Ambassador; Walter Rockwell Gherardi, Naval Attache; Barclay Rives, Attache; Dr. F. H. Harms; Dr. B. C. Lugenbuhl, and Dr. Lincoln C. Furbush.

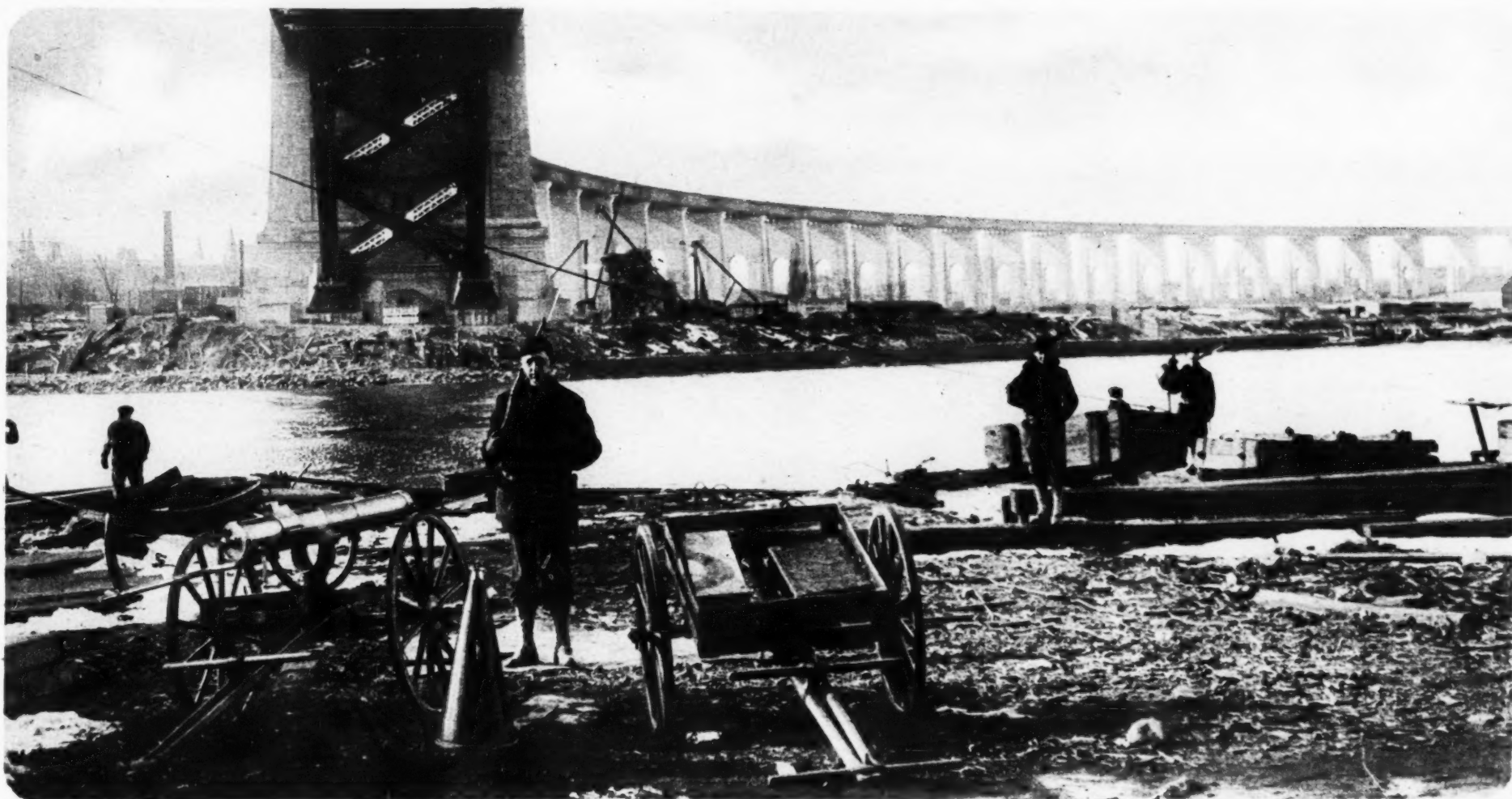
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



General John J. Pershing extends the smile of friendship to Carranza officials across the International Bridge. Following his return from Mexico, General Pershing was tendered a public banquet at Matamoras, Texas, at which many Carranza officials were present. After the banquet General Pershing and General Parker (shaking hands) walked across the bridge and met other Mexican officials on the Mexican side.

(© International Film Service.)

Personalities Connected with Nation's Crisis



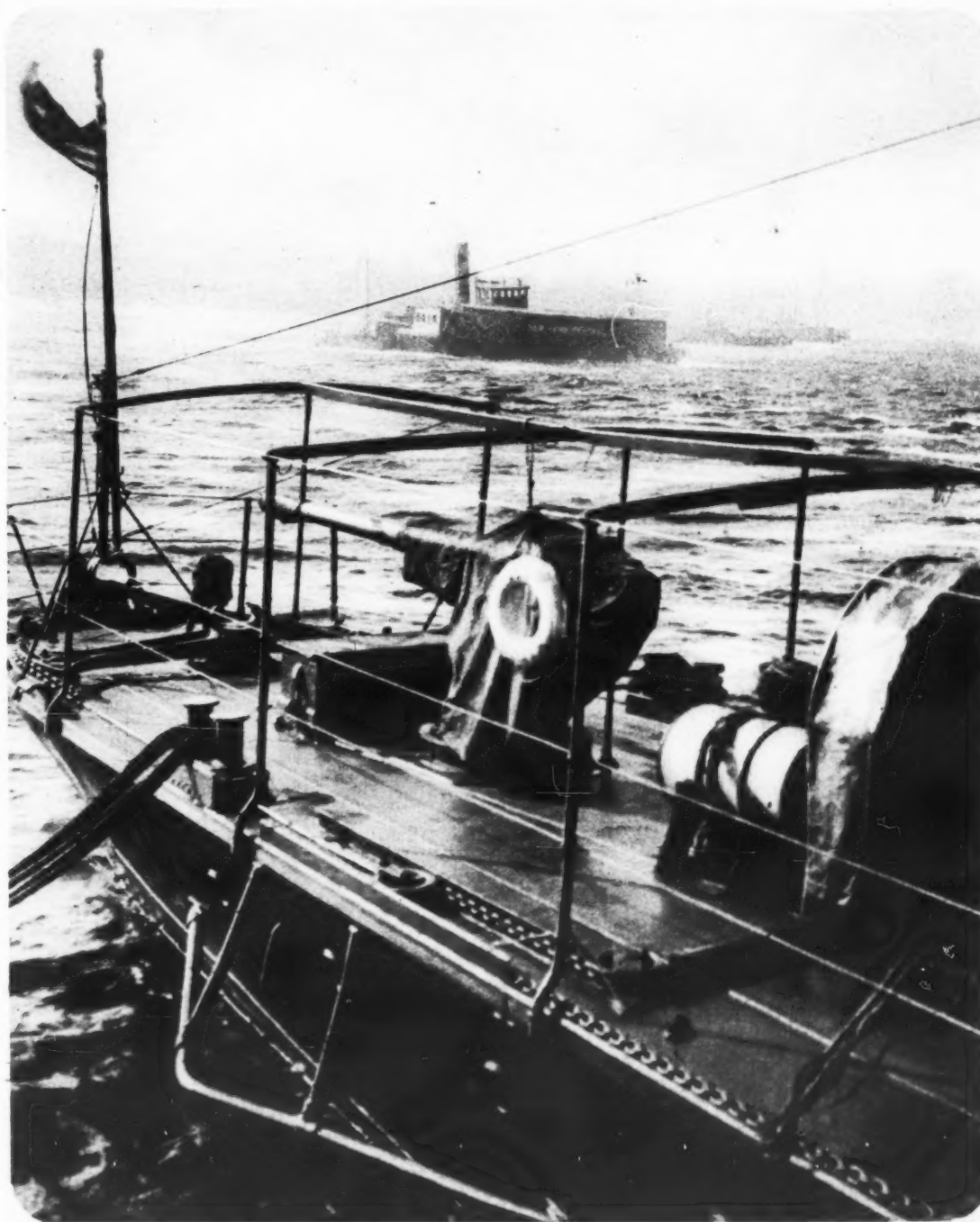
The \$27,000,000 Hell Gate railroad bridge, just completed, guarded by the rifles and machine guns of the New York Naval Militia. This bridge connects the New Haven and Pennsylvania Railroad systems by way of Long Island and the Pennsylvania tunnels under the East and North Rivers. A searchlight, near the guard on the right, is played on the bridge at night to detect any attempt to blow up its piers.

(© American Press Association.)



New attachment for Springfield rifle which enables the soldier to fire from a trench while concealed, on the periscope principle. It is now being tried out by the United States Army.

(© International Film Service.)



The United States torpedo boat destroyer Smith moored at a New York City pier to guard the harbor. Mayor Mitchel has tendered to the Government the use of the city piers, and the navy increased its guard over the German ships at Hoboken by sending a destroyer.

(Photo, Central News Service.)

Intimate Studies of the "Poilu"



The "poilu" enjoying a quiet meal of his favorite round loaf bread in the trenches.



The "poilu" off duty about to take a well-earned smoke, a thing not always possible when on duty.



An improvised trench stove. These ingenious "poilus" have found a small quantity of coal. An empty can is easily provided on the battle front, and all are enjoying the warmth.

(Photos by American Press Assn.)

"The Road of the Flower of France"



This road, two sections of which are shown on this page, is the highway from Bar-le-duc to Verdun, along which the youth of France has marched to glory or to the greatest sacrifice upon the altar of patriotism. In this view a supply train is going up to Verdun, and in the foreground is the fine Arabian horse of a French officer.



A battery of "Seventy-fives" on the way to Verdun. The woman of France at the roadside has watched many men go up the road who came her way no more. Her attitude is suggestive of the peasants in Millet's "Angelus." These photographs were made by a member of the American Red Cross, Richard Norton Section.

United States Army Rapidly Preparing



Airplane carrying B. B. Aesota, instructor in the Army flying school at Mineola, and Capt. J. W. Briggs of the British Royal Flying Corps, takes a dive to earth during manoeuvres.



A. A. Aesota and Capt. Briggs, the aviators in the wrecked machine, who escaped uninjured.



LOADING AN INCENDIARY BOMB FIRER ATTACHED TO THE UPRIGHTS OF AN ARMY AIRPLANE

(Photos, Central

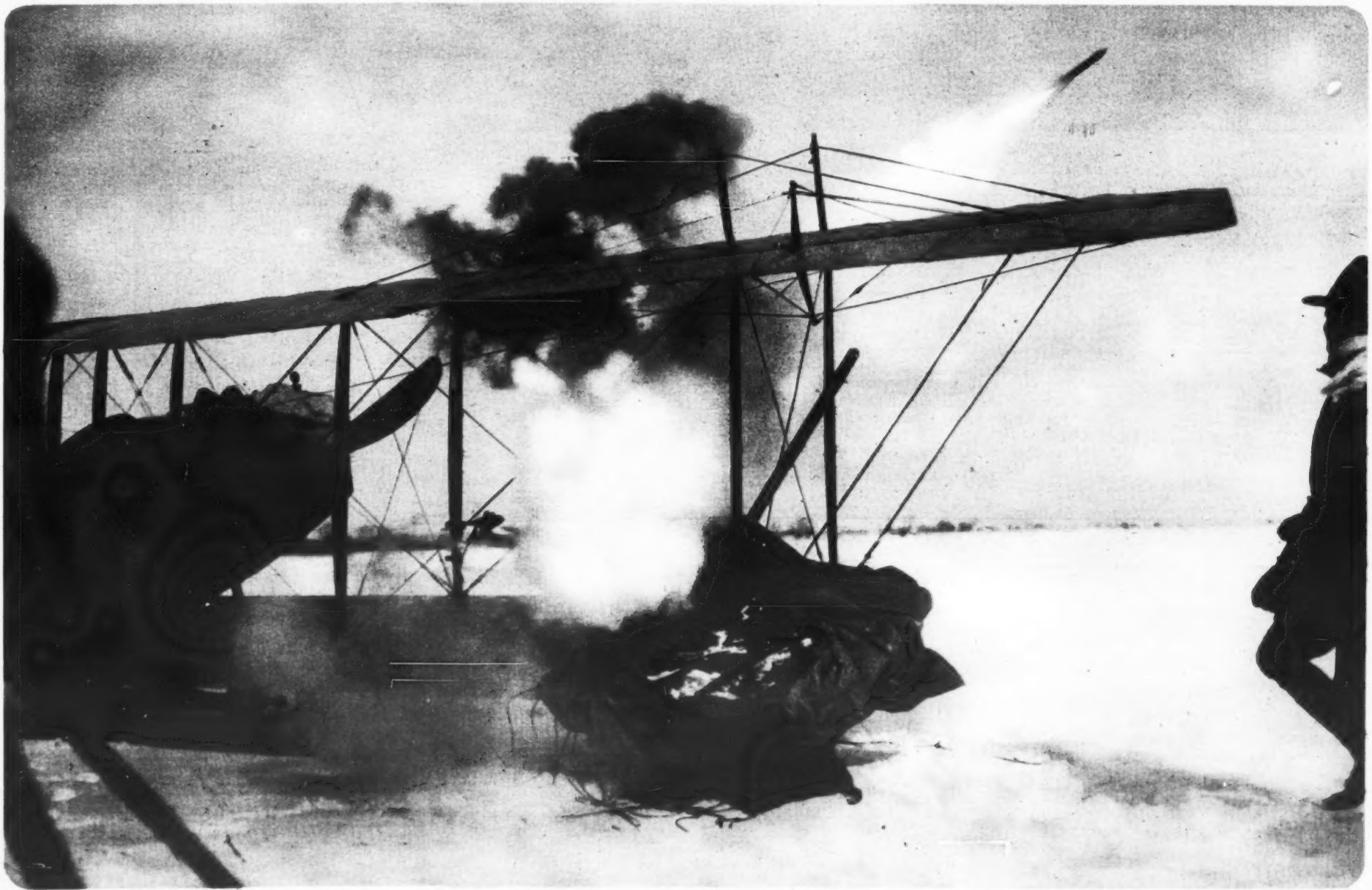
News

Aviation Arm to Meet Possible Air Raids



General view of the new army flying school at San Diego, Cal. San Diego and Mineola, where the remaining pictures on these pages were made, are the Army's two largest aviation schools, where strenuous efforts are being made to build up an adequate reserve corps of trained flyers.

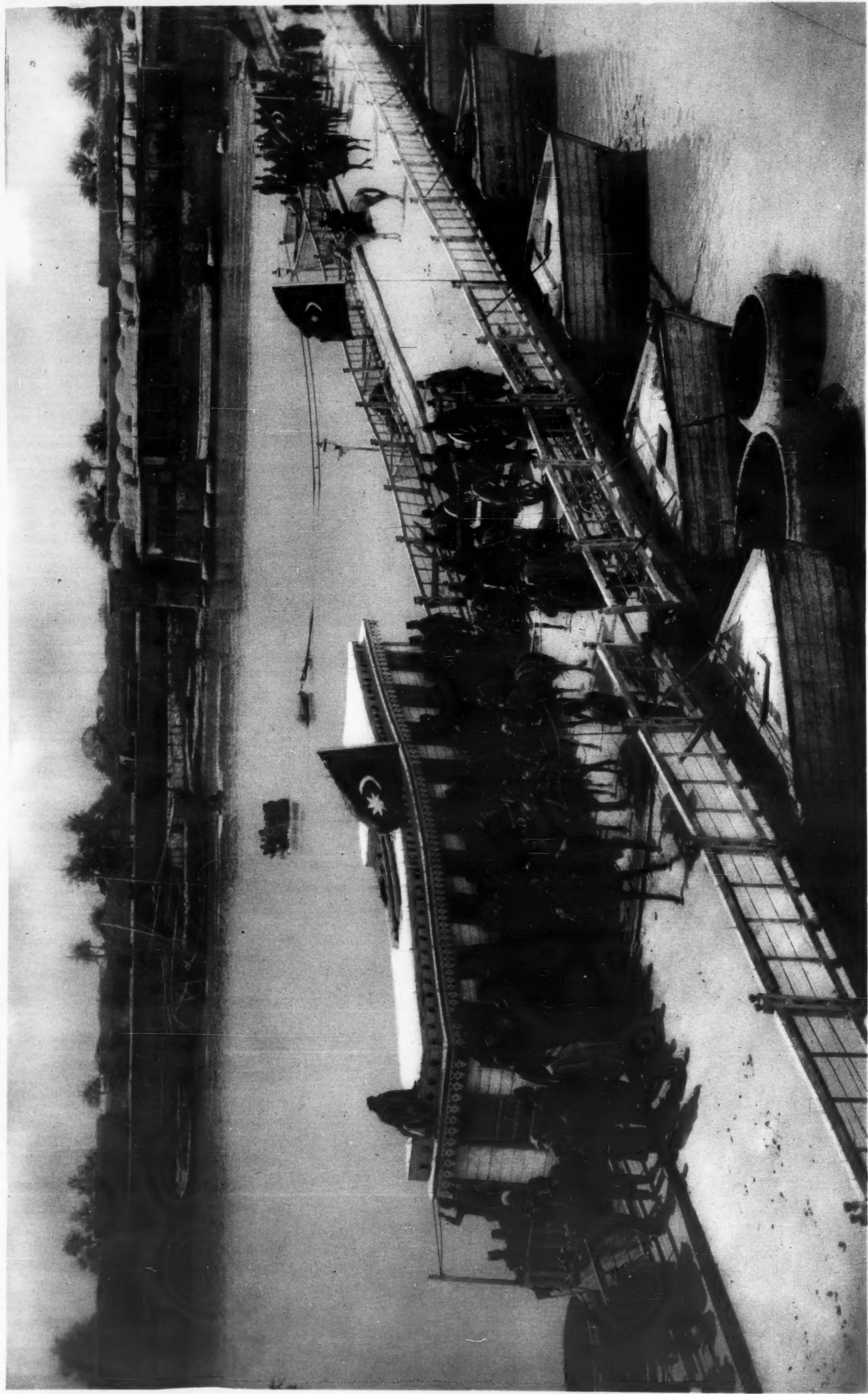
Underwood & Underwood



FIRING AN INCENDIARY BOMB. THE PROJECTILE CAN BE SEEN IN THE AIR.

News Service.)

♦ "The City of the Caliphs" Viewed from Across the Tigris ♦



This photograph, one of the most recent taken of Bagdad, was made since the war began, and shows Turkish artillery passing over the Tigris bridge to the front. It was over this bridge that General Maude's forces marched on their entry into Bagdad early Sunday morning, March 11.

(© Medem.)



The landing at Basra, the British base. Camels on the wharf ready to be embarked for the journey up the Tigris to the fighting front.

(Photo Central News Service.)

The Fall of Bagdad and Its Possible Effect On the War

By Walter Littlefield

BAGDAD, the city of the Caliphs and "The Arabian Nights," is at last in the hands of the Anglo-Indian Army operating in Mesopotamia, and the Russian Army across the eastern frontier in Persia is moving to join it, just as it was in the Winter of 1915-16. Now, however, the campaign has a different significance, larger and more vital to the war, than could rationally be deducted a year ago.

Now, although still operating hundreds of miles apart the allied forces in Mesopotamia and Persia have a certain direct strategic relationship with the Russian Army in Armenia to the north and the British Army on the Egyptian-Palestine frontier to the west. The co-ordination of their movements can no longer be considered a matter of chance. Nor can this co-ordination ignore the establishment of the new Arabian Kingdom on the eastern littoral of the Red Sea, with its capital at Mecca.

If traced to their origin it will be seen that the formative influences which placed these allied armies where they are in Asiatic Turkey today bore little or no relation to one another.

The first Anglo-Egyptian troops placed at Basra at the head of the Persian Gulf were for the defense of the oil wells of the British concession. When Turkey became an ally of the Central Empires they were reinforced and took the offensive. The Russian troops who in the first Winter of the war penetrated Armenia and then retired had no particular objective, while those in Persia seemed to be consan sphere of influence there. The British in Egypt defended the Suez Canal from an attack by the Turks in February, 1915, and then remained practically on the defensive for two years.

That the Turks had little to fear from these armies during the first fourteen months of the war is revealed by the fact that from February till December,



The "circular" ferry over the Tigris at Bagdad. These circular boats are peculiarly a Turkish institution.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

1915, they managed to hold the Allies at bay at Gallipoli, and finally turned that campaign for the capture of Constantinople into a fiasco.

Then just as this fiasco became manifest the Grand Duke Nicholas began his drive for the occupation of Armenia, and the Anglo-Indian Army, reinforced on the Tigris, started up the river with the advertised idea of capturing Bagdad, and with the vague idea of linking up with the Russian Army in Armenia. This was in the Winter of 1915-16.

Meanwhile, the military head of the Central Powers seeing that no decision could be reached in France or Russia believed that the time had come to establish communication with Constantinople through the Balkans, thereby aiding the Turks against their enemies in Asia, particularly in a new attack against the Suez Canal, and to receive in return the Turks' stores of raw material and raw man-power.

Communication was established through to Constantinople and the second attack upon Egypt and the canal

planned, when the Allies' offensives in Russia, France, and Tyrol caused the return of Teutonic troops to Europe, in order to defend more vital, decisive fronts.

Before long Turkish troops were being employed in Europe. It was possible to do this without much danger to Turkey in Asia, as the Grand Duke's brilliant offensive came to a close in Armenia with the pressing need of Russian troops in the Balkans last Autumn in a vain attempt to retrieve the fortunes of Rumania, and already in the Spring the Anglo-Indian Army on the Tigris had been rendered inoperative by the surrender of Kut-el-Amara and the withdrawal of the Russian Army in Persia back from the frontier. The projected attack on Egypt, however, had to be given up.

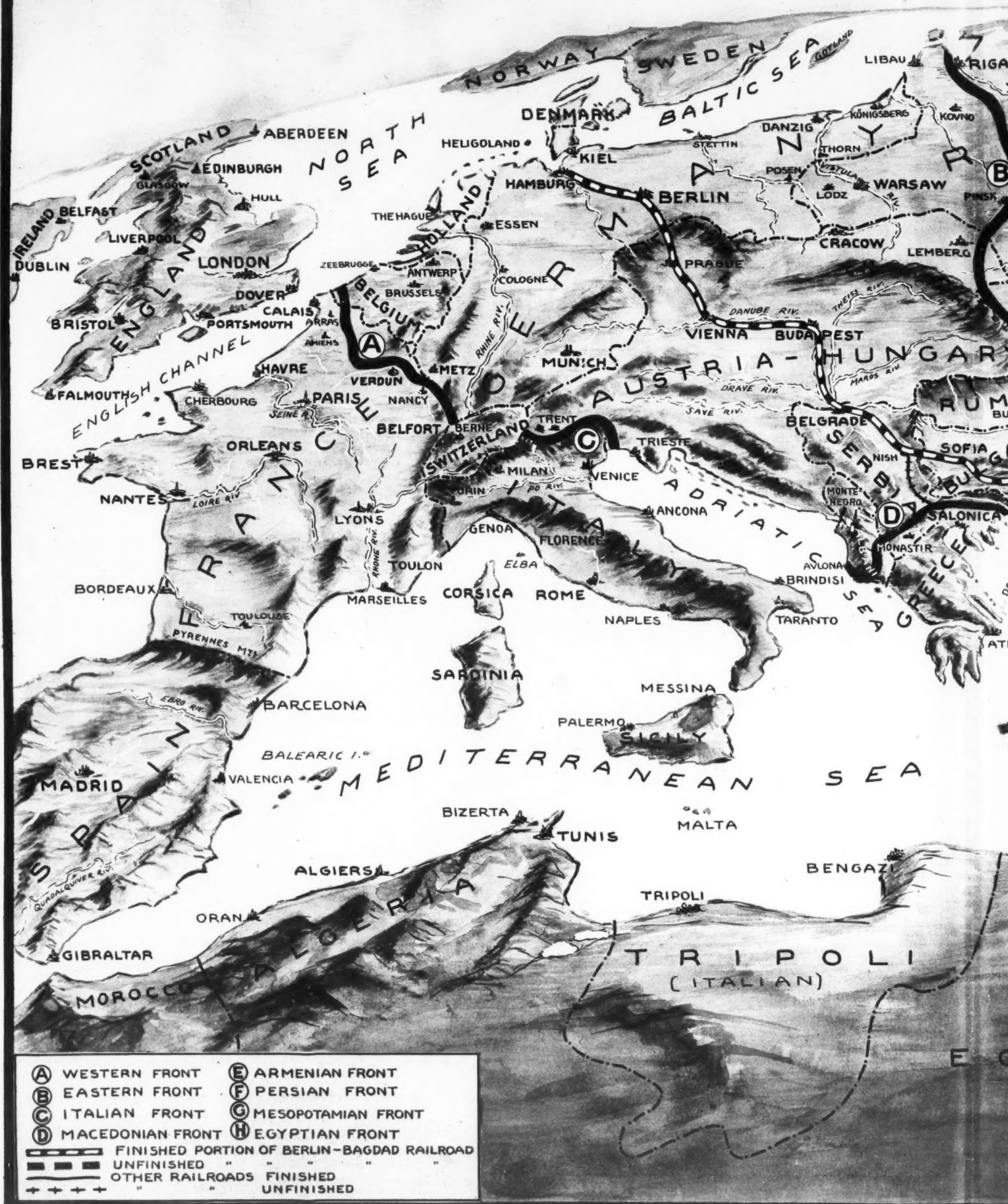
It will thus be seen that the various campaigns of the Allies in Asiatic Turkey, started with little or no idea of co-operation, at length developed into an attempt to keep the Turk from fighting in Europe, and were not entirely successful in that. But undoubtedly they saved the canal, and although it is as yet too early to grasp the true strategic significance of their present revival, it is perfectly obvious that this revival is being conducted on a military scale hitherto unknown in those regions, and with definite military objects in view, although one of them may still be to keep more Turkish soldiers from going to Europe.

Here in Asia warfare, owing to the vast distances to be traversed and the isolated places to be attacked, is conducted on the well-known principles laid down in books on tactics and strategy. It is more of a military and less of an engineering operation than that in Europe, where the fronts form actual frontiers.

In Asia the invading army advances in columns with protected flanks and

(Continued on Page 14.)

HOW THE ALLIED BATTLE LINES ARE CLOSING IN



This pictorial map shows in graphic form both the Kaiser's ambitious dream of dominion in the East by means of direct rail connection between Berlin and the Persian Gulf, with India in the far horizon, and the systematic manner in which the Allies, on five battle fronts, are closing in on the line. The war, far from halting the German "Drang nach Osten," hastened materially the progress on the railroad. The Taurus tunnel was completed late in 1916, and the line carried across the Euphrates in the direction of Mosul, which point it is believed already to have reached, leaving

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the
tow
Litt

ING IN ON THE BERLIN TO BAGDAD RAILWAY



only a gap of 150 miles between Mosul and Jibbara. This linked the line up with the Turkish Damascus-Medina Railway at Aleppo, and, prior to the Turkish offensive against Egypt, a branch line was built to El Arish, just over the Egyptian border, now well within the British line advancing toward Jerusalem. The map shows the importance of the capture of Bagdad in aiding to checkmate the German plan, as fully explained in Mr. Littlefield's article on another page.

(Drawn for the Mid-Week Pictorial, © WPA)

(Continued from Page 11.)

with lines of communication connected with a base, usually miles away in the rear. Transportation of men and supplies is difficult, and keeping up the lines of communication, hazardous in themselves, is both vital and dangerous.

The map on the preceding page abundantly shows the great distance involved, the lines of march of the various armies, their probable objectives, and the undoubted comprehensive plan which from now on will probably govern all movements. To this data may be added something concerning the numerical value of the population.

Aside from the vast deserts which, impenetrable to large modern armies, need not concern us and the 6,500 square miles of territory occupied by the Russians in Armenia, there remains a more or less habitable and hence conquerable terrain equal in area to both Germany and France, or about 410,000 square miles.

The greatest density of population is in the northwest and on the Black Sea coast, or the vilayets of Asia Minor, where the average is 47 persons to the square mile. In Germany and France the average is respectively 290 and 188. In the vilayets of Armenia and Kurdistan it is 34; in those of Mesopotamia, 9, and in those of Syria, 25, although in the vilayet of Zor the average is 3. And owing to the nature of the country military operations must be conducted along well-defined geographic lines, either physical or industrial, which are readily seen by a glance at the map.

Now, if the allied armies in Asiatic Turkey were not to be kept on the defensive it was natural that the first activity should show itself on the Egyptian front by the expansion of that front across the Sinai Desert—new positions which would be valuable as

outposts in case it were necessary to assume the defensive again. Yet this operation which, as described in a former article, has penetrated Palestine and threatens the Damascus-Medina Railway, would hardly have been attempted unless co-operation had been certain on the other fronts 600 miles away to the east and 700 miles to the northeast.

The Grand Duke's front in Armenia is yet to be heard from. But following the recapture of Kut-el-Amara and the occupation of Bagdad by the Anglo-Indian Army under the British General Maude and his ascent of the Tigris

over the road traversed by Townshend in his retreat in November and December, 1915, from a point only eighteen miles from Bagdad, comes the news that the Russian Army in Persia is returning to the Turkish frontier, whence it retired from Khanikin, only 85 miles northeast of Bagdad, after Townshend's surrender of Kut-el-Amara on April 28, 1916. From Hamadan to the Tigris the Russians are following the projected railway line, via Kermanshah, Kasr-i-Shirin, and Khanikin, over which they advanced and retreated a year ago.

The race for Bagdad between these

Russians and Maude has been won by the latter. And now a sudden revival of the Grand Duke's long dormant campaign is not only probable, but essential, if the proper military co-operation is to be preserved between all fronts.

Three ways are equally possible—the road along the Black Sea westward to Constantinople traversed by Xenophon and his Ten Thousand in 400 B. C., or southwest to the completed part of the Bagdad Railway, and thence westward to Alexandretta on the Mediterranean coast, a manoeuvre which would completely isolate the Asia Minor and Armenian vilayets from those of Mesopotamia and Syria. Or, the Grand Duke's operations might develop southward from Bitlis, not necessarily with the idea of forming a junction with the Anglo-Indians or the Russians advancing from Persia, but with the object of cutting the Bagdad Railway and preventing a further reinforcement of the Turks in the south.

Of the three the second seems most likely. The way to Constantinople would be difficult if not impossible, while an advance from Bitlis, although it might relieve the pressure on the Tigris, would have only a remote bearing on any further movement the British might make on the frontier of Palestine.

The advance on Alexandretta, however, if successful, would not only accomplish all that the move from Bitlis could do, but it would be in direct co-operation with a British attempt to seize the Damascus-Medina Railway and penetrate the Holy Land.

In any event the third stage of the operations of the Allies in Asiatic Turkey seems to be the execution of a comprehensive plan, the development of which may soon have an important and altogether surprising bearing on the whole war—a theory quite inconceivable two years ago.

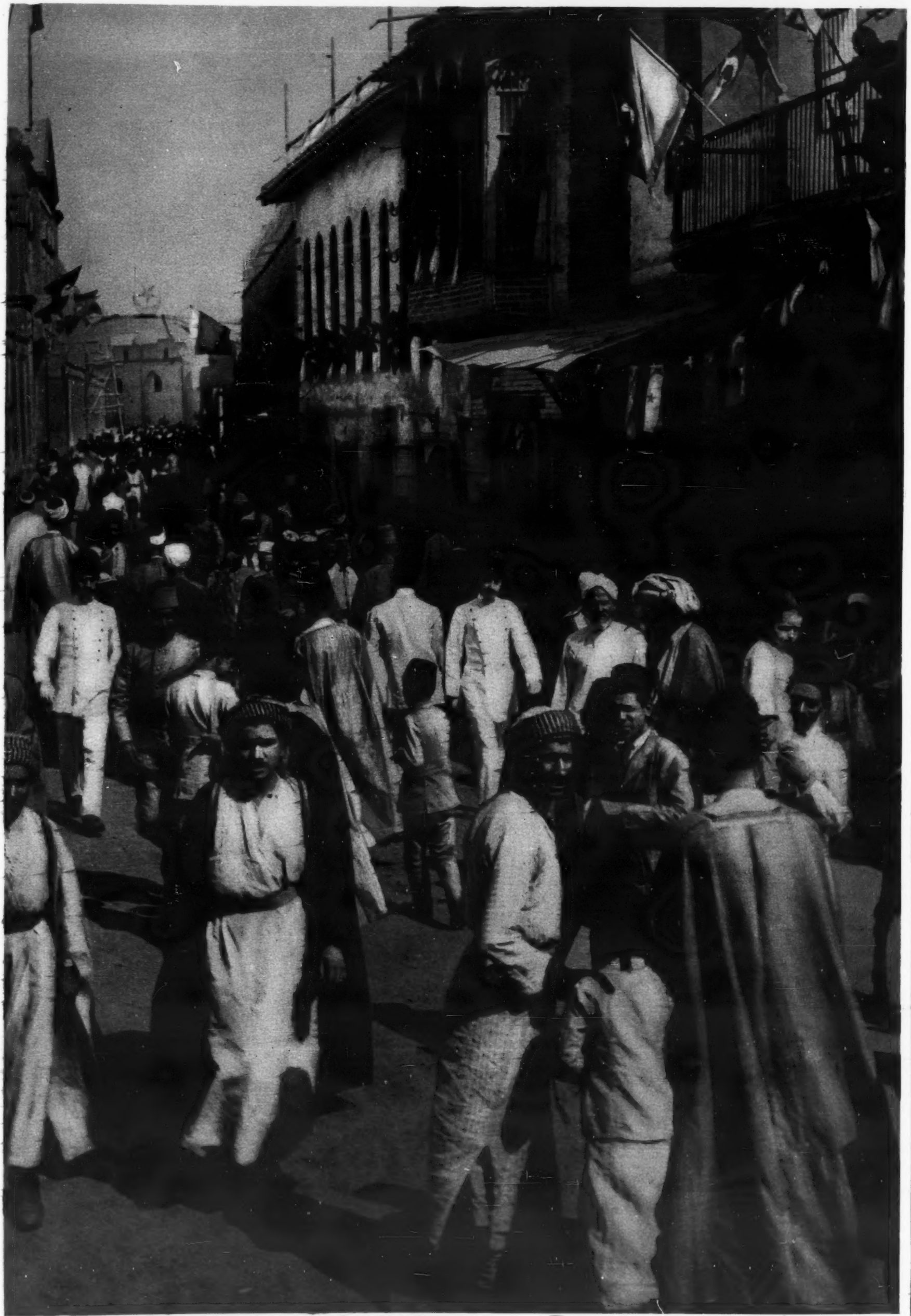


Facade and arched hall of the palace of the Parthian Kings at Ctesiphon, from whose ruins, in 637 A. D., much of the neighboring City of Bagdad was built.



Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris, the key to Bagdad, which General Townshend surrendered on April 28, 1916, and which General Maude retook on Feb. 24 on his victorious advance.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



A street scene in the native quarter of Bagdad. This is the nearest approach to the Bagdad of old, through which Haroun-al-Raschid stole in disguise. In such streets are found all Islam and half of Christianity, and the confusion of tongues suggests the Tower of Babel, the traditional site of which is but a day's journey away.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

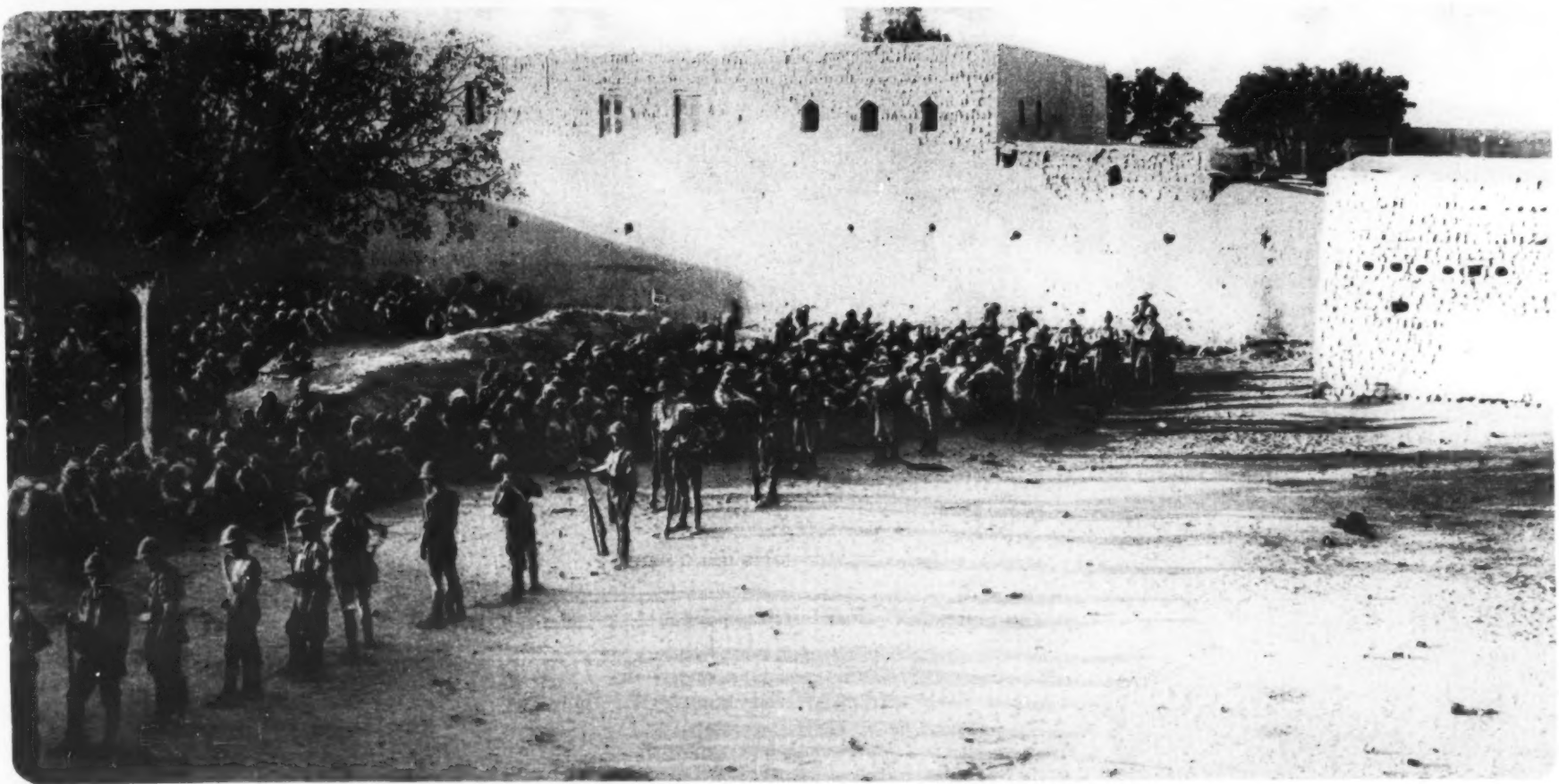
Following the British Advance on Jerusalem



Above—
The Turkish
fort at
El Arish, on
the Mediter-
ranean coast
west of
Raffa, after
bombard-
ment by
British
naval gun-
ners. The
accuracy of
the British
fire may be
noted from
the fact
that the
fort is a total
wreck, while
the beautiful
minaret of
the Mosque
is untouched



Left—
Wounded
Turks, cap-
tured in the
advance on
Jerusalem,
being treat-
ed by the
British sani-
tary corps at
the base
hospital at
El Arish,
which be-
came one of
the principal
British
bases after
its recapture.
A branch
railroad con-
nects it with
the Medina
line.



A BATCH OF TURKISH PRISONERS CAPTURED IN THE NORTHWARD ADVANCE UNDER GUARD AT EL ARISH.

(Photos. © Amer. Press Assn.)

The Unending Battle for Acres of Mud on the Somme



Immediately after capture the wrecked German trenches are quickly reconstructed with sand bags. Then comes the ceaseless watch for a counterattack.

(© Amer. Press Assn.)



Hot soup for the first line. This walking soup kitchen will run the gauntlet of stray bullets when his can is filled.

(© Int. Film Service.)



Cleaning a Lewis gun in a first line trench. Note the fog horn, which is used to give warning of gas attack.

(© Amer. Press Assn.)

The Plot in America Against British Rule in India

By Charles Johnston

IT is one of the anomalies of the great war, and also an indication of the wide ramifications of its evil influence, that a German and a high-caste Brahman should be arrested in the City of New York, charged with plotting to foment an uprising against the English in India.

It is not the purpose of this article to review the alleged plot for which Dr. Ernest Se Kunna, the German, and Dr. Chandra Chakraberty, the Brahman, are under arrest, nor to follow its devious tentacles, the principal of which are said to lead directly into the Berlin Foreign Office in Wilhelmstrasse, but rather, in the light of knowledge of actual conditions in India and of its manifold racial characteristics, to inquire what success in turning India against its English rulers this or any similar enterprise might obtain.

Dr. Chandra Chakraberty, if this be his real name, is a Bengali Brahman, a member of a family well known in Calcutta, one branch of which, several generations ago, became Christian. He is a type of a certain small class of malcontent Brahmans in India who have a godd grievance, and also a bad grievance, against the British Indian Government, and who have for fifty or sixty years vented their grievances in plottings and conspiracies.



Yogis, or holy men of the Brahman Caste, sitting on the banks of the sacred Ganges. They are too holy to wash and far too holy to work, but not above accepting alms.

(© Brown & Dawson.)

very naturally do not tell their real aim; once more to fix upon its peoples a spiritual tyranny, an obscurant despotism of soul-killing ceremony. What they do say, for the consumption of an ignorantly well-wishing public, is that they want to revive Indian nationalism.

But every one who really knows India also knows that India is not, and never was, a nation; that India never had, and cannot have, national self-government in our sense.

It seems clear that, where you have a fairly uniform people, with the same language, traditions, and ideals, our

popular representative government may be just and admirable. But India has none of these. India is simply a geographical expression, meaning no more than that part of Southern Central Asia which happens to be under British rule. This rule, imposed from above, is the only bond between the peoples of India.

If we think of Europe, we shall see the absurdity of calling Europe a nation. There are yawning chasms of difference between European races, tongues, traditions, character, and mode of thought that makes it infinitely bet-



A guru, or very holy man of India. It is this type, whose sway over the people has been weakened, that is ripe for rebellion.

(© Newman Travel Talks and B. & D.)

The bad grievance springs from the character of the Brahman caste, a hereditary class of priests and scholars, who for many centuries have held that it is beneath their dignity to earn money by ordinary work. Two activities only are open to them: priestly functions and Government employment.

As priests the Brahmans have fastened upon the humbler myriads of India a complicated system, in comparison with which that of the Pharisees was simple; a thousand rites and ceremonies prying into every fact and act of life, from before birth until nine generations after death; ceremonies which invariably demand the presence of a Brahman—and the payment of fees to a Brahman. On these fees most of the Brahmans lived, stifling the free life of the peoples of India in coils of constricting ritual. But when the English became masters of India the prestige of the Brahmans and of their system suffered eclipse. Many of them, like the silversmiths of Ephesus, found their occupation gone, and, bitterly re-

sending this, they have ceaselessly striven to drive the English out again, not at all that India might be free, but that they themselves might be free to rivet the manacles once more on the lives of the Indian millions, who, under English rule, have far larger liberty and justice than they have ever had in all their past history.

This is the false grievance of the Brahmans, an evil and unworthy one. Their true grievance is that their own very real and very valuable intellectual life has too often been misunderstood and slighted by Europeans; their very great accomplishment in the development of spiritual science and philosophical thought ignored or made little of. But England has, in this direction, made large amends. The first edition of the Vedas ever printed was published at the expense of the British Indian Government, and editions and translations of the best Sanskrit books have come from Englishmen.

The Brahmans and their followers, conspiring against British rule in India,



Dr. Ernest Se Kunna, a German, and Dr. Chandra Chakraberty, a Hindu of the Brahman Caste, arrested in New York, charged with plotting an Indian revolt.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



A street scene in Lucknow, a city rich in memories of the great Sepoy rebellion of 1857, when 1,700 British held out against the rebels for five months, when the siege was raised by the historic march of Sir Colin Campbell.

(© Brown & Dawson.)

ter that each nation should have its own Government, expressing its own genius. For only when expressing its own genius does a nation do anything of permanent worth to the world.

But, great as are the differences in Europe, they are the merest trifles compared with the differences in India, with its two hundred tongues, its scores of races, white, red, yellow, black; its peoples who were civilized when our own ancestors were brandishing stone tomahawks, clothed in skins; its races, on the other hand, as low as any in the world, as low as the African aborigines or the flat-headed bushmen of Australia; fuzzy-headed negritos, like those that cling to the forest depths of the Philippine Islands.

Again, most of the great European tongues are akin to each other; though there are a few of wholly different origin, like the Basque of the Pyrenees, Magyar, Turkish, Finnish, and the

speech of the Laplanders. But, these excepted, all Europeans talk kindred tongues. For instance, the word for "mother" is nearly the same from Russia to Spain, from England to the Balkans.

But in India there are chasms of speech as well as chasms of race. There are the tongues of the white race; of the black, or Dravidian races; of the yellow races, akin to the Chinese; with many tongues mingled of elements of all these. And there are the equally divergent speeches of the mind; the mental forms of slow, sluggish races, crystallized into hardness, through long ages of use become practically unchangeable. For any one who knows India soon sees that mankind is really divided into progressive and nonprogressive races; races which are going forward, and races which are standing still, or going backward. And the enormous majority of the inhabitants of

India are nonprogressive, humble tillers of the soil, which constricted minds and narrow horizons, able to do very little for themselves or the world, yet needing protection, justice, guardianship, in their lowly, narrow lives.

Experience has shown that the Brahmans are neither able nor willing to become effective guardians of these lowly millions. Their own age-long tradition of priestcraft ties their hands, even if they were genuinely benevolent and well disposed. In reality, they are incredibly arrogant, tyrannous, parasitic as a class, though there are fine and noble characters among them. But the Brahmanical system has become a vast, blood-sucking obsession. Experience has equally shown that Englishmen, with their sense of even justice, their ideal of manliness and truth, their practical ability, have given these black and brown and yellow millions of India a larger measure of justice and

liberty, of practical well-being, than they have ever had before; and one of the greatest benefits they have conferred on India is precisely that they have clipped the claws of the predatory Brahman caste and checked its inroads on India's life.

The English language is the only bond between the so-called "nationalists" of the various Indian kingdoms now united in one empire. Without that tongue, the Nationalist of Madras would be dumb in the presence of the Nationalist of Bengal or Bombay; and this shows how exotic and artificial that kind of nationalism is.

The enormous majority of the peoples of India, from the great Princes to the lowliest, fully realize how beneficent the rule of England in India has been; witness the fervent loyalty with which they have volunteered to go forth to unknown lands, to fight and die for the English ideal of justice and liberty.



◆ The Taj Mahal at Agra, India, the beautiful white marble mausoleum built by Shah Jehan for his favorite queen. Kipling has described the Taj as "the Ivory Gate through which all good dreams come; the embodiment of all things pure, all things holy, and all things unhappy." ◆

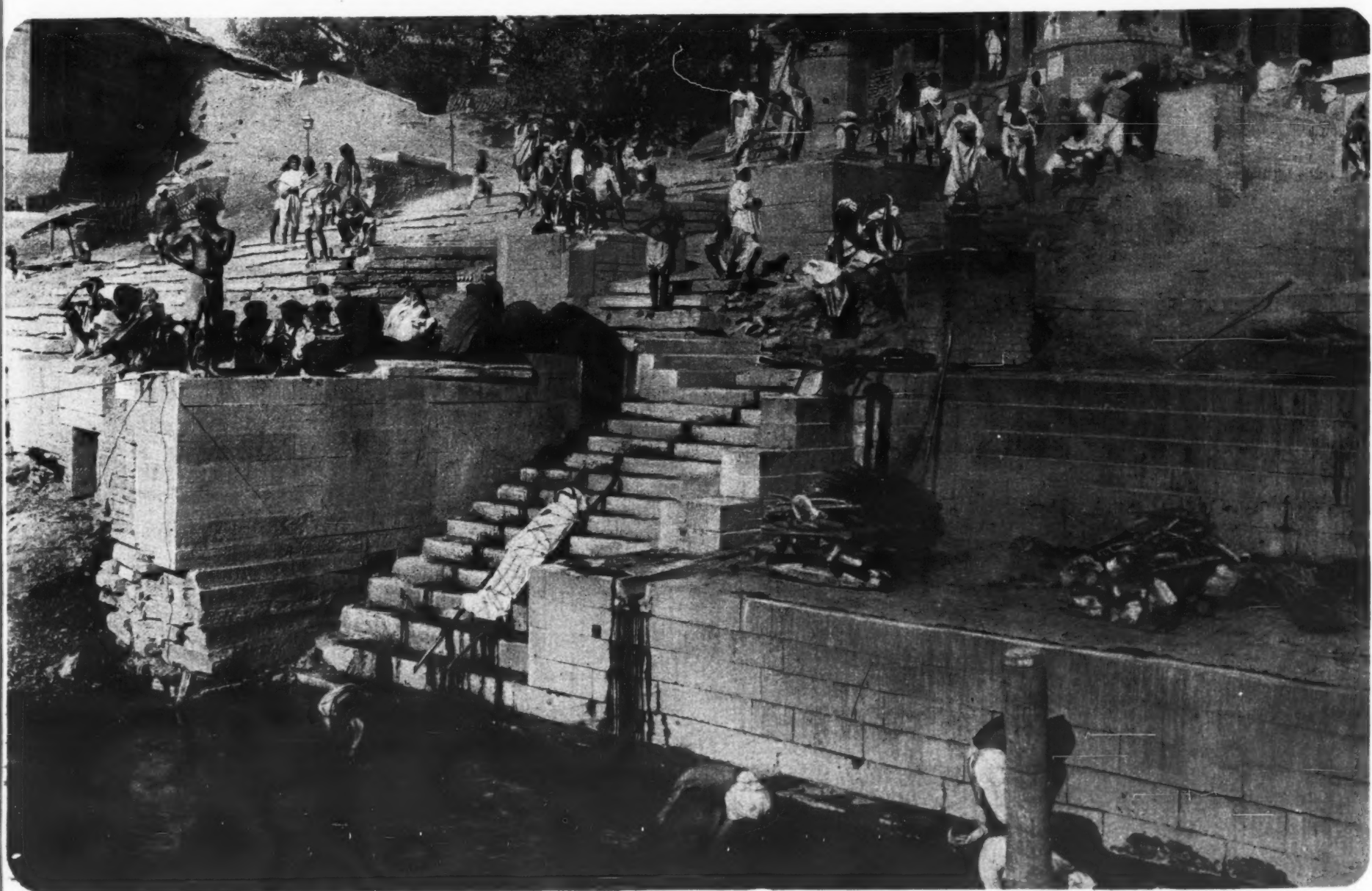


◆ The Caves of Elephanta, on an island of the same name in Bombay harbor. They are four in number, beautifully sculptured from the solid rock and were constructed as Brahmanic temples between the third and tenth centuries. They are sacred to the Brahmanic trinity, Brahma, the Creator; Vishnu, the Preserver, and Siva, the Destroyer. ◆

(Photos, 5)



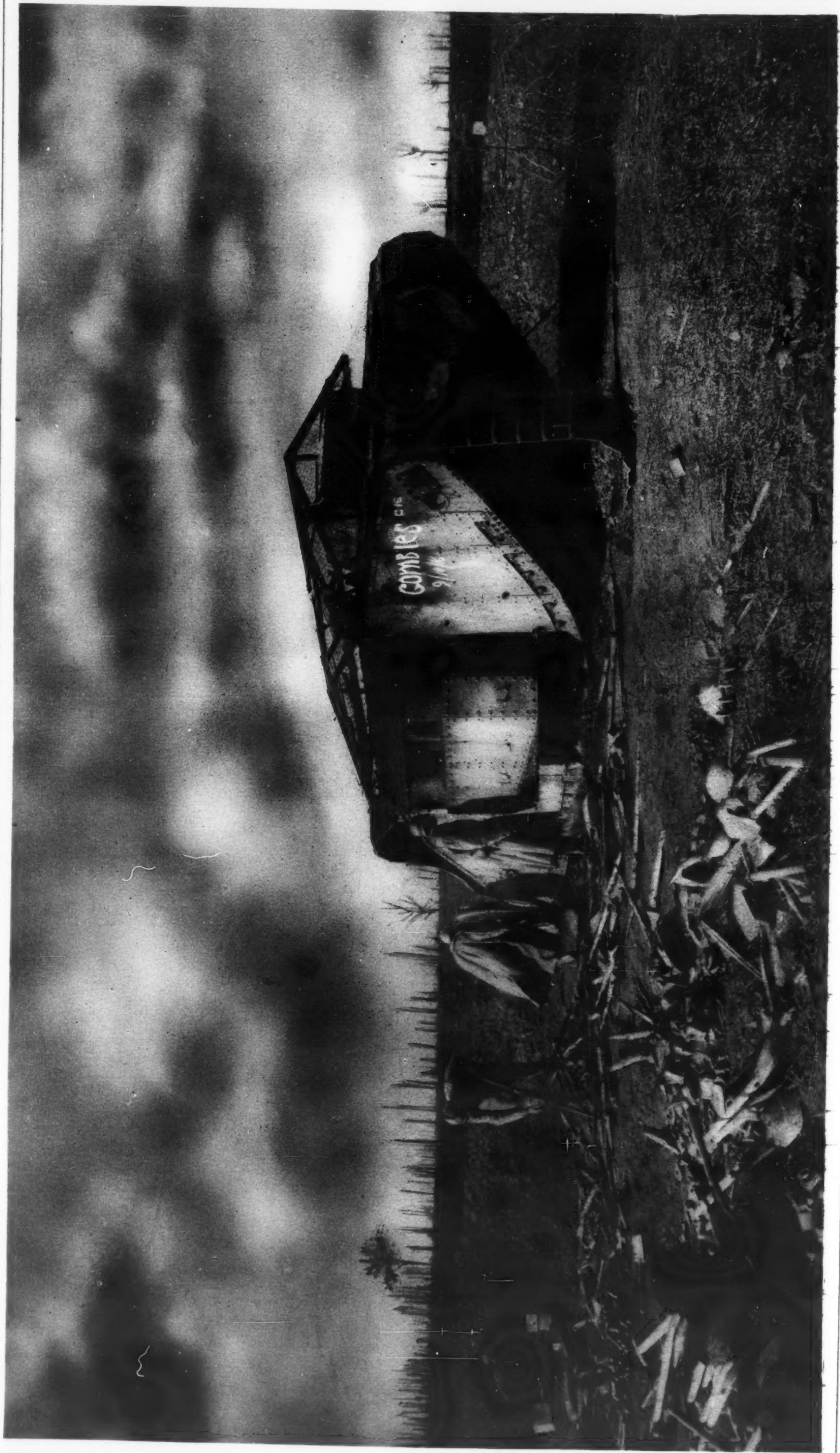
Snake charmers of Lucknow with their cobras. The supposed immunity of the snake charmers from bites, long credited to supernatural causes, is probably due to a keen knowledge of the habits of the reptiles. The superstitious reverence in which the cobra is held by the natives has hindered the English in its extermination.



The Burning Ghats on the Ganges at Benares. This is the Brahmanic method of disposing of the dead that the English have frowned upon but have not been able to prevent entirely. The danger to proper sanitation lies in the practice of dipping the bodies in the sacred Ganges before burning and then drinking the holy water.

Brown & Dawson.)

The Wounded Monster—A British "Tank" That Took Part in the Capture of Combles



French soldiers getting a close view of the strange fighting machine. Roughly painted on the side of the "tank" is "Combles—1916; 9-10-16." Combles was taken by the British on Sept. 26, 1916, so the legend apparently is a boastful prediction of the "tank's" crew of when they would be in Combles. First news of the "tanks" came about Sept. 15, 1916, so this machine must have been one of the earliest in the field and must have shared in the taking of Combles.

(© Int. Film Service.)

Central Figures in the Russian Revolution



The deposed Czar and his family, photographed at the beginning of the war. The daughters of the Czar, left to right, are the Grand Duchesses Titiana, Anastasia, Olga and Marie. At the foot of the group, in front of the Czarina, is the Czarevitch Alexis, in whose favor the Czar abdicated.



The Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander of the Russian armies in Armenia.



General A. A. Brusiloff, Commander in Chief of the armies on the southwestern front.



Prof. Paul N. Milukoff, Foreign Minister in the new Cabinet.
(Photos Underwood & Underwood.)



The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, younger brother of the Czar, named as Regent.



Michael V. Rodzianko, President of the Duma and leader of the revolution.

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